

Kissinger in Peking

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SECRETARY KISSINGER IN PEKING

Summary

Foreign media comment related Secretary Kissinger's current Peking talks to the Soviet-American understanding at Vladivostok and General Secretary Brezhnev's Tuesday speech at Ulan Bator.

--The Frankfurter Allgemeine said "the dialogue of the two classic world powers has become--irreversibly--a three-way conversation."

--France-Soir judged "detente among three partners...a very difficult game indeed" and remarked that after the "very sharp 'no'" with which Mr. Brezhnev rejected Chinese overtures, "the fears of the Chinese are serious, and it is not at all certain that Mr. Kissinger...will manage to reassure them."

--Milan's Il Giorno inferred from a Chinese "reference to a possible state visit to Washington" that "China thus is trying to strengthen the tripolar balance that Moscow would like to overcome with a bipolar dialogue between the two major nuclear powers."

--Japan's NHK television assessed Mr. Brezhnev's remarks in Ulan Bator as "intended to apply pressure on the PRC while Kissinger is in Peking."

Continuing evaluations of the Vladivostok understanding on an arms limitation agreement for the most part judged it an important step toward an assurance of peace, although some had reservations pending a completed accord with some guarantee of observance by the signatory powers.

The London Spectator thought it "far too early to descry the significance" of the understanding but said it "does signify that the round of talks and concessions...has regained momentum."

The Melbourne Age declared that "sanity seems to have entered the arms race at last," but El Sol de Mexico dismissed limitations on "number of rockets" as meaningless: "What is important is the assurance that these arms will never be used."

Soviet and East European media continued to celebrate the Vladivostok understanding, which they attributed to "the correctness and farsightedness of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Union" (Vecherni Novini, Sofia).

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London: "Too Early to Judge Arms Control Agreement"

Speculation in British media revolved about two points: the eventual dimensions of the projected Soviet-American arms limitation accord, and the diplomatic subtleties of Secretary Kissinger's visit to Peking.

Of the Ford-Brezhnev understanding reached at Vladivostok the independent London weekly Spectator, out today, said it was "far too early to descry the significance-- much less the meaning--...but their accord does signify that the round of talks and concessions, which had been brought to a halt partly by the obduracy of the Russians and partly because of the vigilance of Congress, have regained momentum.

"If this would lead to genuinely balanced force reductions on both sides, all well and good. But SALT I had all the serious weaknesses ascribed to it by Senator Jackson: the concessions contained therein weakened the U. S. far more than they did the USSR, and weakened the allies of the U. S. in Europe in particular.

"Much more remains to be done, and much care will have to be exercised by Congress in scrutinizing any detailed agreement arrived at. For their part, the European powers will have to look carefully to their interests as well."

U. S. editor Paul Lewis of the independent London Financial Times today foresaw "much debate" to come on technical points of the projected agreement and said that "until all the details of the pact are known, it is impossible to judge the outcome."

Yesterday Lewis wrote that "it looks as if the Administration went further than it had dared hope in persuading the Russians to accept a new ten-year ceiling not only on the overall size of each country's strategic nuclear force, but also on the number of rockets it may equip with multiple independently targeted warheads."

"Chinese Cautious About Relations"

In connection with the Kissinger visit to Peking, the newspaper yesterday carried the suggestion of correspondent Colin MacDougall that "Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and the rest might all have concluded that in the face of U. S.

and European pursuit of detente with the Soviet Union and the weakening of the West as the outcome of the energy crisis, more caution should go into Sino-U. S. and Sino-European relations. At the same time, just a spark of warmth might be allowed to light on the Sino-Soviet question.

"On the other hand, dissensions about foreign policy have often riven the Chinese leadership. There always seems to have been a nucleus of pro-Soviet opinion in China, probably in the army, which withstood the pressure from Peking to recant absolutely. While the existence of this group can only be inferred from negative evidence, there are plenty of positive signs of a clique hostile to the West among the so-called radicals. Either or both of these viewpoints could influence the corporate policy."

"How Peking Sees Vladivostok Meeting"

The independent Times of London today carried the report of its Peking correspondent, David Bonavia, that "Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping, a Chinese deputy prime minister, dropped a broad hint that it was time the U. S. withdrew its recognition of the Taiwan regime.... Dr. Kissinger... is reliably understood to expect no substantial progress on the Taiwan question for the time being."

Bonavia said that in Peking the Vladivostok understanding "is seen partly as a way of rewarding the Americans for agreeing to come to Vladivostok at all, although they risked offending the Chinese leaders." He added:

"The implications of the agreement are so highly complex that Dr. Kissinger may spend a good deal of time here explaining them to the Chinese leaders, who are unlikely to be impressed by the prospects of a lasting peace."

"Agreement Is More Than Experts Expected"

The paper's Washington correspondent, Fred Emery, wrote yesterday that the Vladivostok agreement "is much more than any of the experts expected, and it is seen in Washington as evidence of Dr. Kissinger's ascendancy in the Administration..."

"It says much... that a conservative President who is hawkish in his attitudes towards the Soviet Union should have so quickly embraced so sensitive an agreement for fundamental defense."

"Agreement Will Not Start Disarmament"

Washington correspondent Hella Pick of the liberal Guardian, Manchester and London, observed today that "it is clear that the pact, while slowing down and perhaps halting the arms race, will not begin the process of nuclear disarmament."

Yesterday she reported that "the U. S. -Soviet 'breakthrough' on nuclear arms limitation has been greeted here with considerable caution.... There is no suggestion that Mr. Ford has returned from his trip with a promise, 'Peace in our time.'"

Correspondent Simon Winchester, also in Washington for the paper, declared: "It is a sad but certain fact that there is almost no dovish opposition to SALT in the Congress; the only skepticism will come from those who feel the agreement gives too much away, not from those who cynically realize that the agreement will permit the arms race to continue in another direction."

"Ford-Brezhnev Relationship Holds Promise"

The conservative London Daily Telegraph's Washington man, Stephen Barber, said yesterday, "What particularly excited American officials who accompanied the Presidential party was what one described as 'the chemistry between the two men-- Ford and Brezhnev.'"

The paper's diplomatic correspondent, Vincent Ryder, thought that Mr. Brezhnev's new relationship with Mr. Ford and the need to keep on good terms while details of the strategic arms plan are being negotiated, could have important results for the Middle East and Europe.

"The Soviet leaders may now feel they have out-maneuvered Dr. Kissinger in the Middle East, where they had been shut out by his one-man diplomacy earlier this year. By putting their money on Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, they have helped to frustrate his peace-making efforts. They are in a stronger position to argue with Mr. Ford and Dr. Kissinger that now the only alternative to another war is a revival of the Geneva conference on a general Middle East settlement, despite Israel's refusal so far to sit at the bargaining table with the PLO."

West Germany: Speculation on Big Three Relations

West German media reported the U.S. and Soviet statements that a breakthrough had been made at Vladivostok on nuclear arms control and treated Secretary Kissinger's conversations in Peking as efforts to reassure the Chinese that no deals to their disadvantage had been made at the Ford-Brezhnev meeting.

These developments and Mr. Brezhnev's speech in Ulan Bator produced speculative discussion of emerging relationship among the big three.

"Urgently Needed--Balance Among the Three"

Right-center Frankfurter Allgemeine asked yesterday in a wide-ranging editorial, "Is Kissinger's arrival in Peking, immediately after his presence in Vladivostok, a hint of change in U.S.-Soviet relations, or are we once again merely observers of a tactical demonstration by the ingenious U.S. diplomat?"

"Since Nixon made his debut in Peking, the dialogue of the two classic world powers has become--irreversibly--a three-way conversation. Washington, Moscow, and Peking naturally differ as to the quantity of power at the disposal of each.

"Yet in the weakest of the three super-states, China, what is lacking in atomic power is more than made up for by readiness actually to use that power. In the Sino-Soviet conflict, atomic power is a very real element.... In this period of world insecurity, a balance among the three superpowers--the balance that Kissinger is now trying to maintain by his visit to Peking--is more urgently needed than ever."

Views on Vladivostok--"Extraordinary..."

Assessments of the Ford-Brezhnev agreement ranged from highly laudatory to uncertain.

The Frankfurter Allgemeine, cited above, today carried a Washington report that the U.S. and the USSR obviously were prepared to discontinue the arms race and take first steps to reduce existing arsenals.

Bonn's independent General-Anzeiger today carried a byliner's assertion that the Ford-Brezhnev agreement was of "extraordinary" significance, and that the "Vladivostok breakthrough" might be expected to slow the arms race, lead to a successful conclusion of CSCE next year, improve prospects for MBFR and buttress East-West detente.

Independent Stuttgarter Zeitung yesterday carried Juergen Kramer's Washington dispatch saying that "President Ford carried off something in Vladivostok that nobody thought he was up to. The test--the limitation of strategic weapons--could not have been tougher. The astonishingly detailed guideline agreement (was) a piece of summitry that in Nixon's day would have been called a policy coup..."

"... Gives Soviets a Free Hand..."

On the other hand, pro-Christian Democratic Rheinische Post of Duesseldorf yesterday ran a Washington report by Guenther de Thier that the agreement "gives the Soviets a free hand to push ahead with their development of inter-continental rockets with multiple warheads."

"... At Best a Small Step..."

Left-center Frankfurter Rundschau complained yesterday that "the trouble is... that experts' arguments over details can foul up any top-level agreement. By the way, have the top defense experts on both sides changed their minds?.... The realities have not been changed by Vladivostok. The Ford-Brezhnev agreement means at the very most a small step forward in a difficult process of clarification..."

"... A Tightrope Act for SALT"

Today the Social Democratic weekly Vorwaerts declared in its lead story that references to the "Vladivostok breakthrough" as one of the most significant events since World War II "sound too euphoric to be convincing, and seem to be meant chiefly for U.S. domestic consumption."

The weekly foresaw "a tightrope act for SALT negotiators in Geneva.... However, the 'conceptual breakthrough' of Vladivostok will give fresh political impulse not only for SALT but also for global detente, including the Middle East."

It also noted: "The Vladivostok agreement obviously does not affect forward-based arms systems. That certainly is balm for European nerves."

"Brezhnev Speech and Kissinger Trip"

Comment on the Kissinger visit to Peking attempted to link it with the Brezhnev speech in Ulan Bator.

Rheinische Post, quoted above, today carried a Moscow correspondent's contention that "the Chinese proposal to Moscow of a troop withdrawal from the disputed territory, and Brezhnev's 'nyet'...nonetheless mean a revival of the Sino-Soviet dialogue...

"Precisely in the context of Kissinger's visit to Peking, this development is interesting....Brezhnev's 'no' is really another way of saying, 'We agree with you in principle but not on your terms.'"

"Brezhnev Signal to the U. S. "

Frankfurter Allgemeine, also cited above, remarked that "it is significant that Brezhnev chose Ulan Bator to make his first major speech since the Vladivostok meeting with Ford....His words are...a signal to his U. S. discussion partners in Vladivostok, one of whom is just now paying his respects in Peking. Another aspect: Brezhnev now has burdened the coming Communist world conference in advance with an anti-Chinese stance.

"Riddle--Relations of the Three Superpowers"

Pro-Christian Democratic Bonner Rundschau observed today:

"The U. S. Secretary of State is conferring in Peking while the major unknown factor in the power play of the world powers remains the talks in Vladivostok. What did the Americans and the Russians say to each other there, at China's doorstep? The exact significance of Brezhnev's apparent brush-off of the Chinese in his speech in Mongolia raises questions...

"How the three superpowers are going to arrange their mutual affairs...is the world's number one riddle."

Paris: "Three-Power Detente a Difficult Game"

French media saw a triangular game being played out among the U. S., the USSR and the PRC, currently highlighted by Mr. Kissinger's presence in Peking and Mr. Brezhnev's speech yesterday in Ulan Bator, and against the background of the Vladivostok understanding between the Soviet leader and President Ford.

Byliner Gerard Le Quang wrote today in pro-Gaullist France-Soir that "detente among three partners is a very difficult game indeed, and People's China more than ever now fears bearing the cost of it. It was with a very sharp 'no' that Mr. Brezhnev just rejected the recent Chinese proposal of a military disengagement... in Central Asia...and this time he did not answer China from Moscow but from Ulan Bator...at China's very doorstep.

"The nature of the challenge has not escaped the notice of the Chinese, who until a few days ago had little appreciated the fact that Ford and Brezhnev had chosen to conclude their newest nuclear agreement in Vladivostok--which the Chinese still call Hai-Shen-Wei...

"The fears of the Chinese are serious, and it is not at all certain that Mr. Kissinger, who is in Peking, will manage to reassure them about the intentions of both the Russians and his own Government.

"For that matter, is he really going to try?"

Le Quang argued that for Peking "the Washington-Moscow entente, which emerges stronger from the Ford-Brezhnev encounter, is bound to accentuate what they call the great encirclement of their country by the superpowers." Seeing to the west the mass of the Soviet Union and to the east the Pacific, "where America intends to maintain her influence at any cost," Peking feels that "the stakes are too high to permit concessions in either direction.

"All this perhaps explains the deeper reasons for the understanding between the USSR and America, and why Peking has little faith in the chances of triangular detente."

"Chinese Deny Vladivostok 'Progress'"

A correspondent in Peking for independent-left Le Monde of Paris today termed Foreign Minister Hsiao Kuan-hua's remarks at his dinner for Mr. Kissinger a "restatement of the most conventional analyses of Chinese diplomacy, during which he managed to comment on President Ford's trip to northern Asia and, more important, to indicate that the Chinses do not believe in the substantial progress toward detente which the Soviets and Americans claim to have made in Vladivostok."

The correspondent expected "no spectacular initiatives" regarding Taiwan during Mr. Kissinger's stay in Peking. He assessed the Secretary's Peking visit as "utterly irritating for the Kuomintang and an element in the war of nerves by which the Chinese leaders hope to bring the stubborn islanders to repent."

"U. S., USSR Determined to Make Detente Binding"

Yesterday the paper carried a lengthy discussion of possible elements in the projected new Soviet-American arms limitation agreement, inferring from indications in the Vladivostok communique and other statements that "clearly a breakthrough has really been made." It cited Mr. Kissinger as stating "that the number of vectors granted to the Soviet Union is likely to be inferior to that she now enjoys, which is definitely superior to that of the U. S. This tendency is corroborated by the passage in the joint declaration which says that the coming agreement will be founded on the principles of equality and equal security. The Soviets up to now have contended that the principle of equal security implies taking into account the needs of each party, its geographical handicaps, etc. The Vladivostok formula thus marks a step toward the American position.

"As for the problem of advanced systems--that is, American atomic arms based in Europe or on Sixth Fleet ships--it has once again been deferred to better days. This is in principle a concession by Mr. Brezhnev, but the question might have lost part of its interest. Only a small part of those arms can reach Soviet territory...

"The new respite shows the profound attachment of the two super-powers to the pursuit of detente--regardless of the vicissitudes of American politics--and their determination to materialize it with more and more binding agreements."

"A World Game With Three Players"

Yesterday, financial Les Echos of Paris carried an editorial under the title, "The Triangular Game." It doubted that Secretary Kissinger would be able "to give Sino-American relations the second wind they need.... Yet the possibility of a long-term agreement between the USSR and China couldn't leave the Americans indifferent, and they must have noted that Mr. Brezhnev in his Ulan Bator speech stressed Moscow's recent overtures to Peking.

"We are witnessing the evolution of the world game among three players--a game in which the U. S. has so far been the big winner. There is in fact no indication of an impending dramatic reappraisal of the policy of Chou En-lai (and of his new foreign minister), but the possibility is no longer unimaginable.

"This should prompt Mr. Kissinger to redouble his efforts to tighten Sino-American relations and not to jeopardize the great dialogue which he and President Nixon initiated more than three years ago."

Turin: "Kissinger Keeps Dialogues Going"

Center-left La Stampa of Turin today ran a front-page piece by foreign editor Aldo Rizzo seeing encouragement in Mr. Kissinger's clear "intention to continue the dialogue with China, in addition to nurturing the special relationship with the Soviet Union."

Rizzo remarked that Mr. Kissinger "is meanwhile studying the Chinese leadership at a very delicate transitional stage. The Chinese leaders still appear interested in the dialogue by the U.S. and the USSR..."

"The bipolar world is a dialectical world, where common interest in basic cooperation does not exclude the competition of influence and the power games that nations play."

Center-left Il Giorno of Milan noted the Chinese "reference to a possible state visit to Washington" and deduced that "China thus is trying to strengthen the tripolar balance that Moscow would like to overcome with a bipolar dialogue between the two major nuclear powers."

Tokyo: "Kissinger Trip Prompted Brezhnev Remarks"

Japanese media, while giving moderate coverage today to the Kissinger visit to China, devoted considerable attention to the Brezhnev speech in Ulan Bator. Publicly financed NHK television said the Brezhnev remarks were "intended to apply pressure on the PRC while Kissinger is in Peking."

Independent moderate Yomiuri carried a Kyodo dispatch from Peking indicating that the prompt Soviet answer to China's call was directly linked to the fact that "Kissinger is now in Peking to hold talks with PRC leaders." Today's independent moderate Mainichi ran a Moscow correspondent's assertion that "what is noteworthy about the Brezhnev address is that he frankly admitted that the obstacles in the way to a detente in Asia are China's current political lines and the relationship between this China and the USSR."

NHK television, cited above, considered today that Mr. Kissinger's current visit to Peking "is effective in stabilizing relations between the two countries."

Independent liberal Asahi, noting Mr. Kissinger's proposal to hold top-level Sino-American talks in Washington, assumed that the U. S. must "first find a political and diplomatic solution to the Taiwan question" before the Chinese leaders could visit the American capital.

"Vladivostok Epoch-making... Substantial"

Yesterday the paper said the results of the Vladivostok summit "exceeded expectations" and were "epoch-making...they showed that the basic trend of today's international situation is not influenced by the fate of individuals like Mr. Nixon or former West German Chancellor Brandt."

Yomiuri, cited above, today carried an AFP dispatch from Peking saying that "as long as the U. S. continues diplomatic relations with Taiwan, the possibility of the Chinese leaders accepting the American invitation (to visit Washington) is slim."

Yesterday the paper stated, "We were pleasantly surprised that the U.S.-Soviet meeting at Vladivostok produced something substantial--the agreement on SALT--rather than just a summit drama." It added that the talks revealed that U.S.-Soviet relations were no longer based on cooperation but on interdependence and said it welcomed the fact that Mr. Kissinger "talked with Soviet leaders prior to their scheduled visit to the Arab countries."

Today's moderate Tokyo Shimbun carried a Peking correspondent's speculation that Mr. Kissinger and his Chinese hosts had spent most of their time exchanging views on international issues and little time on bilateral relations.

A Hong Kong View

Right-oriented Tao Jih Pao maintained today that President Ford "tactfully dealt in Vladivostok with the Middle East and European problems by merely hinting that they were discussed and that differences do exist. But he stressed the breakthrough on SALT to turn the world's attention away from the deterioration of U.S.-USSR relations since last June and to promote his own prestige."

Kuala Lumpur: "Ford, Brezhnev Saw the Need"

The conservative Straits Times declared that Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Ford "have found new reason, if they needed one, for the limitation of strategic weapons,, underlined apparently by Dr. Kissinger's curt warning that the U.S. may be forced to develop multiple nuclear warheads whose separate targets could be switched while the missile was in flight."

Yesterday's conservative Berita Harian held that "President Ford's meeting with Mr. Brezhnev at Vladivostok was only the first step to an acquaintance. They may bypass each other if an unfavorable situation crops up."

Indonesian Foreign Minister on Vladivostok

AFP reported yesterday that Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik, speaking in Jakarta, said the results achieved at Vladivostok "were consonant with the proclaimed policy to move toward strengthening world peace."

Melbourne: "Good Work Could Be Undone in Minutes"

The independent Melbourne Age declared yesterday that "sanity seems to have entered the arms race at last. The world can breathe a little easier for that" The paper warned, however, that "the good work of years could be undone in minutes if there is the slightest suggestion of deceit on the part of one side or the other."

Yesterday's independent Australian of Canberra noted a lack of information in the communique but added, "The important thing is that there is no stalemate. Small wonder that President Ford is jubilant--his first foray into the international arena has been a success."

"What About Verification?"

The conservative Sydney Morning Herald, taking a more negative line, maintained yesterday, "The truth is that the heart of the SALT difficulty now is not numbers of missiles but their power. A ceiling on numbers in systems means little to the arms race so long as each power can have whatever mixture of weapons it wants to try to achieve a qualitative advantage." It concluded, "And what about verification?"

Manila: "U.S., USSR Serious Intent"

The nationalistic Bulletin Today carried a byliner's assertion yesterday that the Vladivostok summit "confirmed, as nothing else could, the seriousness of the statesmen of both countries in reining-in the momentum of nuclear competition." He continued, "On the part of the USSR, the seriousness of its intentions in this regard may be gleaned partly from the fact that the site of the new agreement was Russian soil."

Seoul: "New U.S.-USSR Honeymoon"

Conservative pro-Government Khunghyang Shinmun predicted yesterday that the SALT agreement "will mark a beginning of a new U.S.-USSR honeymoon."

Official Seoul Shinmun judged that "President Ford scored a major diplomatic success by persuading Brezhnev to agree on SALT." It added, "We think this feat can disperse the skepticism or anxiety some Americans or American allies may retain about President Ford's ability in diplomatic performance."

Middle-of-the-road Joongang Ilbo saw the breakthrough on SALT as heralding "stepped-up efforts toward peaceful coexistence and cooperation between two superpowers..."

New Delhi: "Chinese Still Skeptical"

Indian papers today continued to welcome the Vladivostok agreement and urged furtherance of detente. Limited comment on the Secretary's Peking visit held that he had failed to dispel Chinese fears on the summit.

The independent Hindustan Times of New Delhi today ran its Washington correspondent's assertion that Mr. Kissinger "has not been able to dispel Chinese suspicions and misgivings about the outcome of the latest U.S.-USSR summit talks at Vladivostok. There was no dearth of customary cordialities but reportedly they were punctuated by signs of Chinese unease and skepticism."

Independent moderate Statesman of Calcutta and New Delhi today carried its Washington correspondent's view that the "Vladivostok 'mini-summit' undoubtedly has given a boost to Soviet-American detente, to President Ford and to Dr. Kissinger." He added, however, that the Secretary "is finding that there is a great difference between a detente which means hands off each other's problems and a detente which means a mutual concern for improving world peace."

State-run All India Radio today carried the view of its Hong Kong correspondent that "the Chinese leaders are likely to view with suspicion any move which may even remotely appear to lead to a further thaw in the relations between Washington and Moscow, as this would deprive them of their leverage with America and lead to more freedom of action for the Soviet Union."

Tel Aviv: "False Impression That USSR Moderated Position"

Today's independent Maariv of Tel Aviv ran a byliner's contention that "anyone who examines the Vladivostok communique...and knows that the Soviets take great pains with their formulations...gets the impression that Moscow moderated its position on the Middle East....This illusion (persisted) for a few hours only..."

Citing Pravda as carrying an article last Sunday referring to "the political and territorial rights of the Palestinians," he declared that "to the best of my knowledge, this terminology has never appeared before in the Soviet press."

He said the only way to explain the discrepancy between the article and the communique formulation "is that Moscow's tone in the communique resembles Ford's

and Sisco's slips of the tongue...and that (in practice) Moscow has not changed its position....Its support for the Palestinians will be enhanced over the near future...and we can expect intensive efforts by the USSR to strengthen its position with the Palestinians..."

"Two Omissions"

Semi-official Davar of Tel Aviv stated yesterday, "Comparing the Vladivostok communique to the previous U. S. -USSR announcement...one finds that although no additions were introduced in Vladivostok...two symbolic omissions were made: 1) The role of the superpowers in the Middle East was not emphasized, and 2) the subject of 'inviting other partners' (Palestinians) was not mentioned..."

Cairo: "Vladivostok Commits U. S. on PLO"

Sensationalistic al-Ahkbar of Cairo was cited by MENA yesterday as expressing the hope that the U. S. would support the legitimate interest of the Palestinian people in actions as well as in words, "in accordance with the U. S.- Soviet summit statement."

The paper reportedly added, "The U. S. commitment in this respect--in accordance with the statement--enjoins it to support these interests as defined by the two UNGA resolutions, including the recognition of the PLO and the right of the Palestinian people to independence and a national authority." In concluding, the paper was quoted as saying, "The near future will show to what extent the U. S. will or will not do this."

Tunis: "Global Game for Three"

Today's government-administered La Presse asserted that the triangular diplomacy conceived by Mr. Kissinger continues in spite of Mr. Nixon's departure and Chou En-lai's retirement. It said, "What one can draw from the apparent results of President Ford's trip to East Asia and the USSR is continuation or even a new thrust to the policy of detente."

Regarding the Kissinger mission to China, the paper felt that "the question that presents itself now is whether Dr. Kissinger will be able to give new impetus to Chinese-American relations. The global game for three, in all probability, depends on the response."

Mexico City: Mixed Views

Several Mexican papers yesterday considered the Vladivostok agreement on arms limitation as an extension of the "balance of terror" while others pronounced it a welcome step toward stabilization in a highly unstable world.

Middle-of-the-road Novedades of Mexico City wrote yesterday that the Ford-Brezhnev talks "seem to justify the greatest hopes on disarmament..."

Rightist El Sol de Mexico, on the other hand, asserted, "It is not important that each superpower have the same number of rockets. What is important is the assurance that these arms will never be used. This security can only exist if the superpowers give up their thirst for conquest."

Moscow: Media Replay Foreign Press on Vladivostok Results

Soviet media continued yesterday and today to devote prominent space to assessments of the Vladivostok meeting.

Pravda carried a TASS roundup of favorable citations from the foreign--especially East European--press; a similar account in Izvestia included Western and Japanese papers as well. Both carried a TASS report of President Ford's remarks on his return to Washington.

Kissinger Trip Gets Brief Mention

Secretary Kissinger's visit to Peking rated one-line news items.

East European Treatment

HCP organ Nepszabadsag of Budapest today carried a two-column front-page editorial hailing the Vladivostok understanding and remarking that "in the past, technical complexities...and American reluctance to accept world realities were responsible for failure to create a basis of agreement on arms control." It attributed the success of the meeting to "the Soviet peace policy."

In a similar vein, a front-page column in Sofia's Vecherni Novini declared that "the reorganization of Soviet-American relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence.... unequivocally shows the correctness and farsightedness of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Union."